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Warsaw, July 25.

OUR Letters from *Moscow* give the following account: That the late Czar *Alexis*, who Married with a Polish Lady, having by her means taken a great Affection to the manners and customs of this Nation, and designed to introduce them among his own Subjects, the more to civilize them, had thereby raised a great hatred in the Boyars, and other great Men, against him, who resolved to Poyson him and his Queen, and effected it by the means of a Jew. He had two Brothers, the eldest Named *John*, of about 20 Years of Age, who had the same Mother, and was born blind of one Eye; the other Named *Peter*, about nine Years old, was by a second Venter, and his Mother, the Princess *Natalia*, was living. The Czar being dead in few hours, after suffering great Torments, the Chancelor *Artemon Sergewits*, who was newly returned from his Banishment in *Siberia*, and was now become the first Minister, joyning with the Princess *Natalia*, and several Boyars and other great Men, Proclaimed the young Prince *Peter* Czar; and at the same time the Princess *Sophia*, Sister to Prince *John*, General *Kowanski*, and many others, espoused the cause of the Elder Brother, and drew the Guards to their side, by perswading them that the late Czar was Poysoned, and that there was a design likewise to destroy them; whereupon the said Guards rose, and fell upon the Boyars and others that had Proclaimed Prince *Peter*, and made a great Slaughter: Among those that were killed were Chancelor *Sergewits*, the Father and two Brothers of the Princess *Natalia*, General *Rodamanousky*, General *Seremet*, who fought the great Battel against the Tartars in 1661, the famous General *Dolbiouwouski*, with his Brother, and two Sons, the two Boyars that were lately Ambassadors at the Dyet here, and several other great and eminent Men: After which, Prince *John* was Proclaimed Czar, but without deposing Prince *Peter*, so that there were two Czars, who were both Crowned the 24th of the last Month. Czar *Alexis* left a young Son, of whom it seems no notice was taken, being yet in the Cradle.

Since this account, we have fresher Letters, which say, That Czar *John* has caused his Brother, and his young Nephew, the Princess *Natalia*, and several others that were in Interests contrary to his, to be killed.

Vienna, Aug. 9. Yesterday in the Evening arrived here an Officer from *Hungary*, with an account that the Imperial Troops were drawing together in the Island *Schut*, and that they had already a Body of 7 or 8000 Men there. Yesterday arrived likewise the Post from *Hungary*, and the Letters we received by it said, That the Turk had sent 3000 Men to the assistance of Count *Teckeley*, who attacked the City of *Caschaw*. Count *Caprara*, who is to command in chief the Imperial Forces in *Hungary*, parts from hence on Tuesday next, a considerable Sum of Money being provided to take with him. The States of *Tirol* have sent Deputies hither, to represent to the Emperor the great burden they lie under, on account of Quartering of Soldiers, and to pray some redress therein. Here is arrived an Envoy from the Elector of *Brandenburg*, whose business is said to be to desire his Imperial Majesty to accept of the conditions proposed by the French Ambassadors at *Francfort*, that so a firm and lasting Peace being established between the Empire and the Crown of *France*, his Imperial Majesty, and the Princes of *Germany*, may be at leizure to turn their Force against the common Enemy of Christendom, the Turks; against whom, his Electoral Highness does particularly offer, in that case, to assist the Emperor with his Forces.

P. S. There are Letters from some places, not far from *Caschaw*, that say they heard no more Shooting, which made them believe that the Rebels were withdrawn, or that they had made themselves Masters of the place.

Ratisbonne, Aug. 13. The Deputy of *Brandenburg* continues to declare, That the Elector his Master thinks it very advisable at this time to accept of the Conditions proposed many Months since by the French Ambassadors at *Francfort*, (if better cannot be obtained) rather than to hazard a new War; and the Deputies of the Elector of *Cologne*, and the Elector Palatine, seem to be of the same mind: But those of *Lunenburg*, and of many other Princes, declare their Masters to be of a contrary opinion, and complain very highly of the Proceeding of the Deputy of *Mentz* at *Francfort*, who being Director of the Assembly of the Deputies of the Empire, has refused to declare the resolution they some time since took, upon the Reply of the French Ambassadors, and desire there may be a Remedy provided in this matter, saying, That otherwise they will not admit the said Deputy of *Mentz* to be Director of their Assembly for the future.

Francfort, Aug. 13. The Deputy of *Mentz* does still refuse to publish the resolution which the Deputies of the Empire took some time since, in order to the making a Duplique to the last Reply of the French Ambassadors, (which it is his part to do, as Director of their Assembly) and the Deputies of *Austria*, *Bamberg*, *Saxe Weymar*, and *Lunenburg*, have protested against this Proceeding of the Deputy of *Mentz*.

Strasburg, Aug. 14. There passes at present nothing of moment in these Quarters, and we hear not of any motion of the Imperial or French Troops, both remaining very quiet in the places where they are posted.

Cologne, Aug. 14. The 12th Instant the Sieur *Tambonneau*, Envoy from *France*, imparted to our Magistrates the News he had received of the Dauphinesses being brought to bed of a young Prince. The Electoress Dowager Palatine arrived two days